

ROCKY HILL HERITAGE DAY
OCTOBER 6, 2001

To: COMMUNITY RESIDENTS and FRIENDS of ROCKY HILL

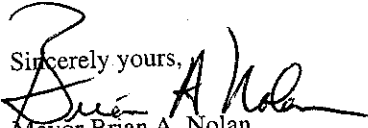
On behalf of the Borough Council, I would like to welcome you to our Rocky Hill, NJ Tricentennial Heritage Day Celebration. This celebration, planned for over a year, represents the collective efforts of dozens of volunteers serving on many committees who have worked tirelessly in developing the many activities planned for the weekend of October 5-6, 2001. The 300 years of Rocky Hill's history has spanned from our early settlement in 1701 when John Harrison began negotiations for the purchase of land from the Lenni Lenape Indians, across the American Revolutionary times when General George Washington's troop movements put the village of Rocky Hill on the map, to the 1800 & 1900's when businesses and factories of various trades sprung up from the development of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and a spur of the Camden & Amboy Railroad. Now in more modern and recent times words such as "village center designation, COAH, congestion and traffic calming" become part of our 21st century language and our every day life.

The recent tragic events in NYC, PA and Washington, DC claimed the life of our neighbor and good friend Bill Fallon, and it has also dramatically impacted the lives of many residents', their relatives and friends. It has certainly focused our country and our Rocky Hill Community on the changes in the world's structure, beliefs and people and has presented us all new challenges for the future. I firmly believe our country and community will come out of the recent events ever stronger in the belief of freedom for all and the importance of family, friends and faith. The heroism of the Police, Fireman and Rescue personnel across the country makes us recognize again the extraordinary job that is performed by our own Rocky Hill Fire Company & First Aid/ Rescue Squad volunteers, many of which are not residents of our community.

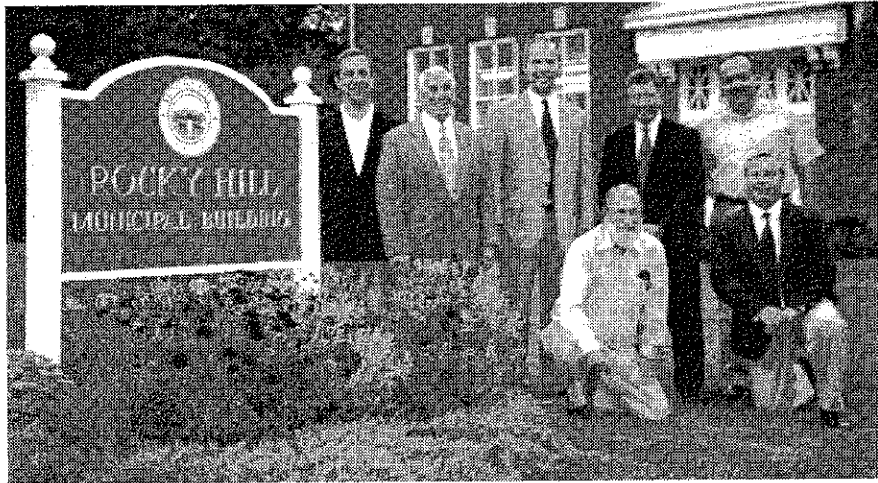
While this Rocky Hill Heritage Celebration will soon be over, I expect that our unique village community and quality of life will continue through the unselfish dedication of our residents and their willingness to volunteer in so many ways. In 2002, the Rocky Hill Community will gather again to celebrate the 100th Anniversary of the Rocky Hill Hook & Ladder Company #1 and I hope that you will return again to join us for that event.

The Nolan Family would like to thank the residents of Rocky Hill for the opportunity to serve the community in many ways. From the first day we arrived in Rocky Hill in 1985, we were like countless others in our community welcomed by good neighbors and friends, and over the years we have established many more. I personally wanted to thank the community for supporting and enabling me to serve as your Mayor over the past 11 years and as Council Member 4 year's prior. I hope that you enjoy the day!

Sincerely yours,

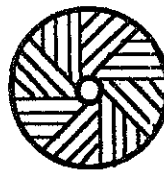

Mayor Brian A. Nolan

ROCKY HILL BOROUGH COUNCIL



*Pictured standing: Council Members Charles T. Pihokken, Albert M. Robotti,
Council President Richard D. Batchelder, Mayor Brian A. Nolan, Martin Engelbrecht
Pictured kneeling: Council Members George E. B. Morren, Bradford A. Merritt*

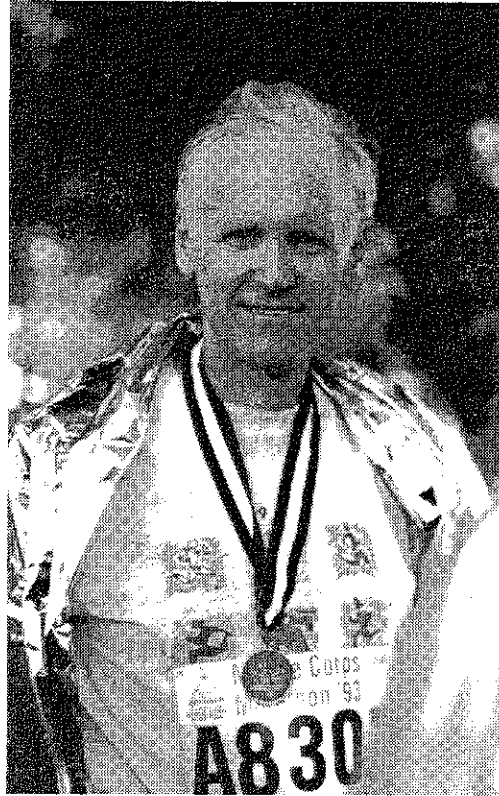
Rocky Hill began on the Millstone River and the first building was John Harrison's gristmill on the east side of the river. He began negotiating a deed with the Lenape Indians in 1701. Another gristmill was soon built on the west side of the river and grew into a complex of mills. In recognition of our 300 years of heritage on the river, an engraving of Brearley and Mount's Mills from an 1850 Ottey's Somerset County map has been chosen as the logo for Rocky Hill's Tricentennial.



"Every honest miller has a golden thumb."

Chaucer -- Canterbury Tales

The Community of Rocky Hill Remembers...

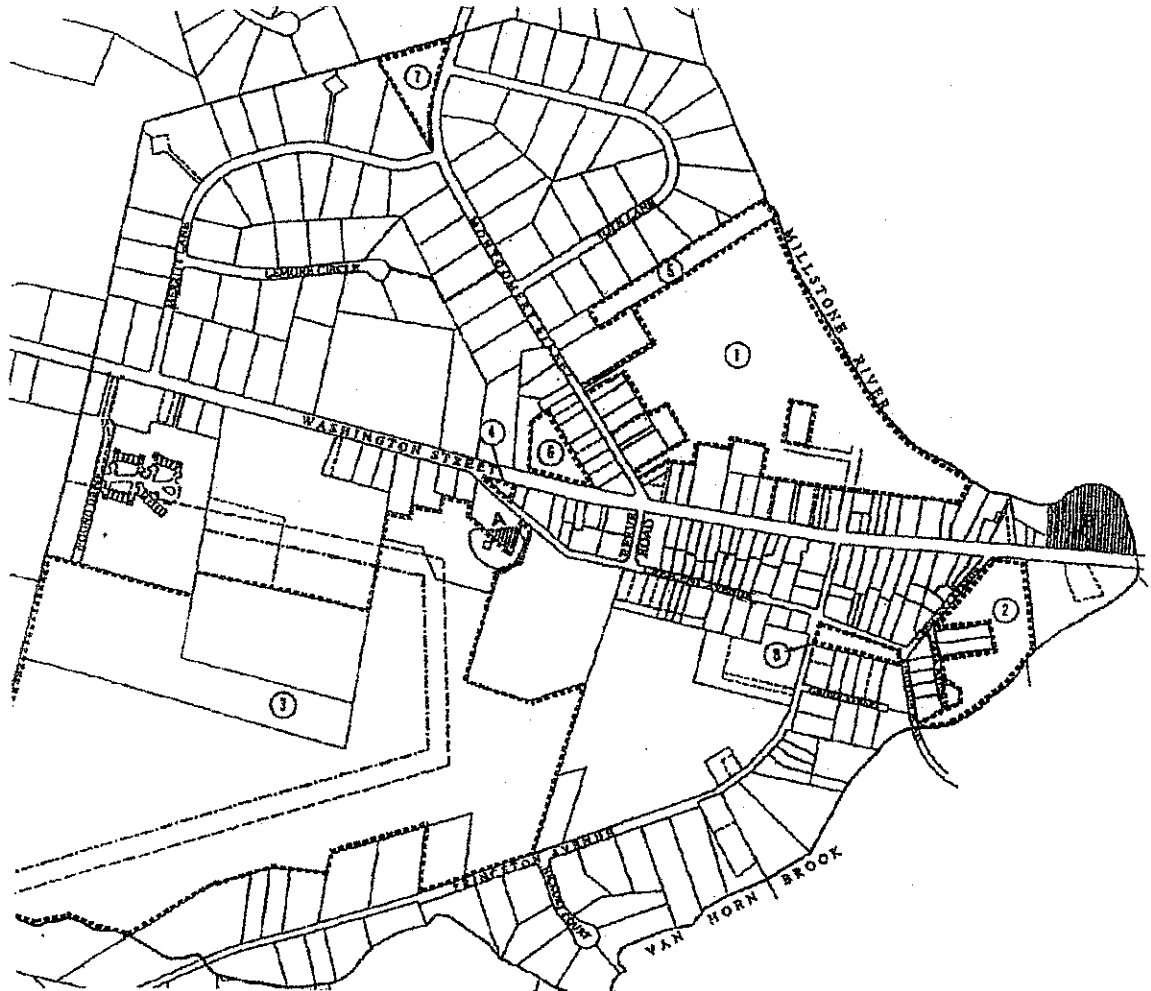


William F. Fallon, Jr.

July 30, 1948 – September 11, 2001

Borough Councilman, Neighbor, Friend

BOROUGH OF ROCKY HILL
SOMERSET COUNTY, NEW JERSEY



Rocky Hill Heritage Celebration Committees

Chair: Richard Batchelder, Council President

Committee	Chair / Co-chair	Council / Staff Representative
Rocky Hill Heritage	Jeanette Muser Marilyn Crane	Brad Merritt
Parade	Art Crawford Bob Talarick	George Morren
Church Music Evening Program	Susan Bristol	
Activities	Rocky Hill Cooperative Nursery School	Charlie Pihokken
Programs, Publicity, Photography	Vic Washkevich LaVerne Hebert	Martin Engelbrecht
Food & Refreshments	David Case	Raymond Whitlock, Jr.
Merchandise	Taya Murray Rocky Hill Cooperative Nursery School	Richard Batchelder
Rocky Hill Beautification	Peggy Harris	
Buildings & Grounds	Al Robotti	Al Robotti
Public Safety	George Morren	George Morren
Business Support	Ted Merritt Raymond Whitlock, Jr.	Raymond Whitlock, Jr.

Rocky Hill Heritage Day Cake

Hildy Lewis

COUNTRY FAIR CARROT CAKE

2 1/2 c. cake flour
2 c. sugar
1 1/2 tsp. baking powder
1 tsp. cinnamon
1 tsp. ground cloves
1 tsp. nutmeg

1/4 tsp. salt
1 1/2 c. salad oil
4 eggs
1 3/4 c. carrots (grated)
1 c. pecans (chopped)
Cream cheese glaze

Early in day or day before serving:
Preheat oven to 350°F. Grease well a (10 inch) bundt pan.

In large bowl, with mixer at low speed, beat 1/4 c. water and first 9 ingredients until well mixed. Increase speed to medium; beat 2 minutes, occasionally scraping bowl with rubber spatula. Stir in carrots and pecans, pour batter into pan. Level batter with spatula. Bake 1 hour or until toothpick inserted in center comes out clean.

Cool cake in pan on wire rack 10 minutes, remove from pan and cool completely.

CREAM CHEESE GLAZE:

1 1/4 c. confectioners' sugar
1 pkg. (3 oz.) cream cheese (softened)
1 T. light corn syrup
1/2 tsp. vanilla

In small bowl with mixer at low speed, beat confectioners' sugar, cream cheese, corn syrup and vanilla until smooth and of spreading consistency. Spread top of cake with glaze, letting excess drip down sides.

**The Rocky Hill Heritage Day Committee gratefully
acknowledges the following business supporters:**

Heritage Day Benefactors

Bloomberg, LP
HESCO Electrical Supply
Princeton Business Park
Trap Rock Industries, Inc.
Van Cleef Engineering Associates

Heritage Day Patrons

Absolute Fire Protection Company, Inc.
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Princeton Airport
John D. Rankin, attorney
Small World Roasters
Sports & Specialists Cars of Princeton
Travel Registry, Inc.
Peter B. Treichler, attorney
Valley Oil Company

Rocky Hill Heritage Day Schedule of Events

11:00am – 11:45am	Heritage Parade – Canal Bridge to Borough Hall
12:00 pm – 12:45pm	Opening Ceremony – Borough Hall Grounds
12:00 pm – 4:00pm	Food Service – provided by Santa Fe Grill & Tiger's Tale
12:00pm – 4:30pm	Children's Activities – Borough Hall Grounds
1:00pm – 4:30pm	Musical Entertainment – Borough Hall Grounds
1:00pm – 6:00pm	Heritage Exhibit – Borough Hall (2 nd Fl.) & Amy Garrett House
1:00pm – 4:00pm	Quilt Display – First Reformed Church (Washington Street)
2:00, 3:00, 4:00	Rocky Hill Walking Tours – start at Borough Hall Grounds
6:00pm – 7:30pm	Evening Food & Refreshments provided by Tiger's Tale
6:30pm – 9:45pm	Town Social Musical Entertainment – Borough Hall Grounds

Afternoon Food & Refreshments provided by:

The Santa Fe Grill at the Rocky Hill Inn
The Tiger's Tale

Afternoon Entertainment provided by:

The Franklin Hi Steppers
Silk City
The Nice n' Easy Orchestra – Tribute to Sinatra
The Kingston Dance Studio

Evening Food & Refreshments provided by:

The Tiger's Tale

Evening Entertainment provided by:

Shania Twain Tribute by Valerie
Emil Stucchio & The Classics

Heritage Day Celebration Cake donated by:

Main Street Caterers



ROCKY HILL'S OLDEST RESIDENT

Sara Blackwell Durling has lived one – third of the time between Rocky Hill's historical beginnings in 1701 and her 100th birthday on March 4, 2001.

Sara attended Rider College and earned a secretarial diploma in 1922. She did secretarial work at Hopewell Dainties, a candy factory, and later worked in Pennington. Her parents, Ira and Catherine (Drake) Blackwell lived in Hopewell. Sara met Walter Durling at a party in Hopewell and they wed in 1926.

Mrs. Durling has lived in the same house at #1 Montgomery Avenue for nearly 75 years. The bungalow house was built by her husband's father, William Durling. Walter was a draftsman at the Atlantic Terra Cotta factory until the plant closed down in 1929, the same year that their only child, Joyce, was born. Times were tough during the Depression and the family had to convert their house to a duplex to temporarily help make ends meet. Walter died in 1998. Mrs. Durling's daughter, Joyce Durling Cranstoun of Hopewell, and her niece, Mildred Durling Cranstoun of Rocky Hill, are enabling Sara to continue living in her own house and be a part of our community.

(Based on an interview by Jeanette Muser for the Heritage Project.)

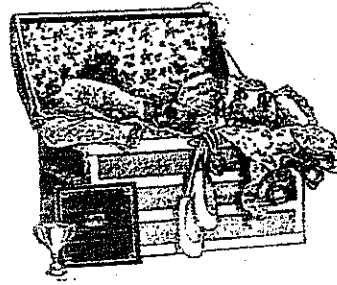


INTERVIEW WITH JULIA BALL

Mrs. Ball is one of our oldest residents. At age 91, she recently shared some memories of life in Rocky Hill during the early 20th century.

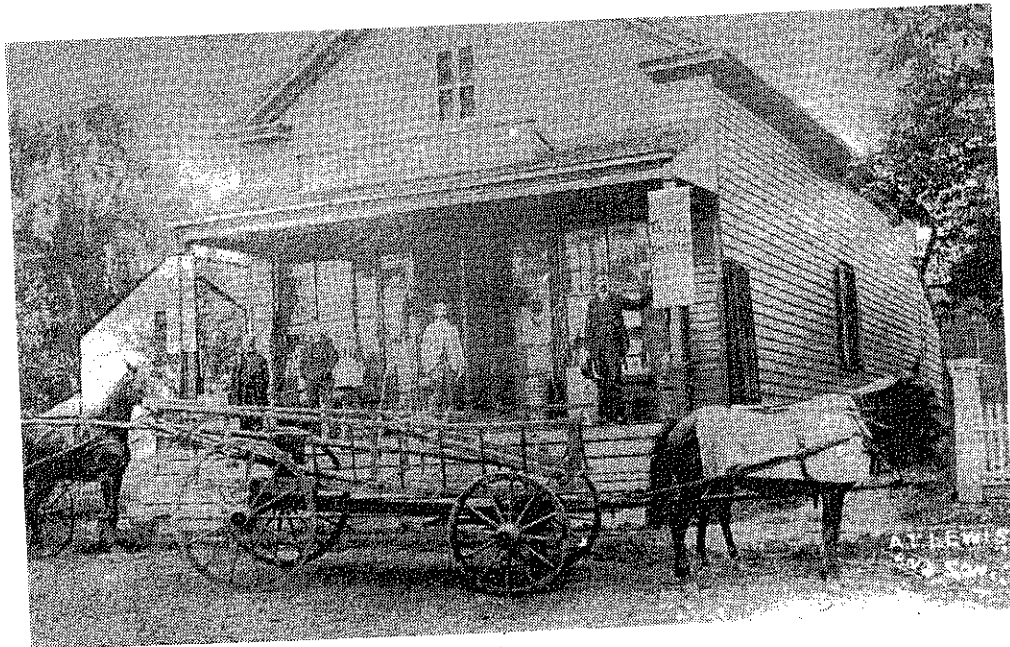
Julia's parents were Maria Paonessa and Jack Crovetto. Jack was a machinist at the Atlantic Terra Cotta factory and later at the power plant. They lived on the canal near the RR station and Julia attended the Washington School. She met Albert Ball when they both worked at the Belle Mead depot during the war. Her father bought the lot at 5 Montgomery Avenue in 1923.

She recalled that at one time there were three garages in town: Leber Frank's at 7 Montgomery, Smalley's Garage on Crescent, and the Newhouse Garage on Washington. There were no paved roads and the sidewalks were flagstone. You could walk in the shade from the river to the Reformed Church!



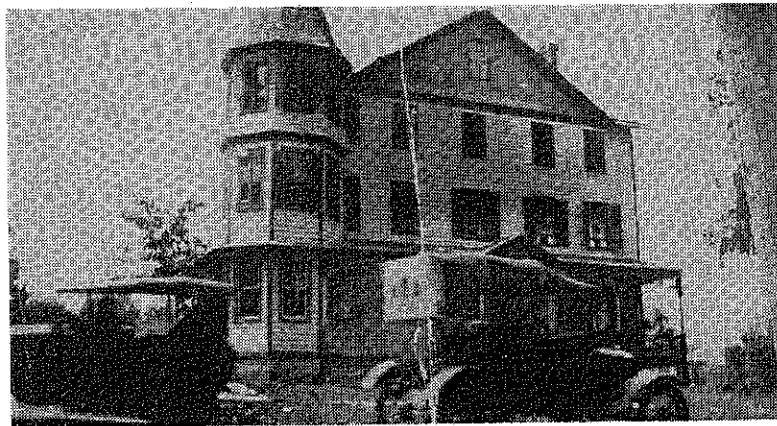
Businesses she mentioned were: Conover's saw mill, Toth's Rocky Hill Inn, Augustus Robbins had a butcher shop, the Lewis Brothers general store and the Williamson & Griggs store. Groceries were delivered once a week, ice and milk were also delivered weekly. The ragman came by horse and carriage to gather rags for selling to paper mills. In the post office was Buchanan's barber shop.

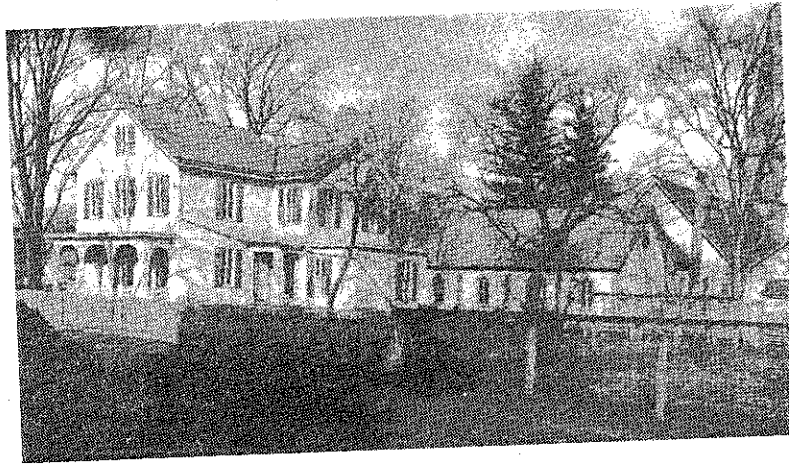
Mrs. Ball mentioned the minstrel shows given at Lyric Hall and she even sang in one of them!



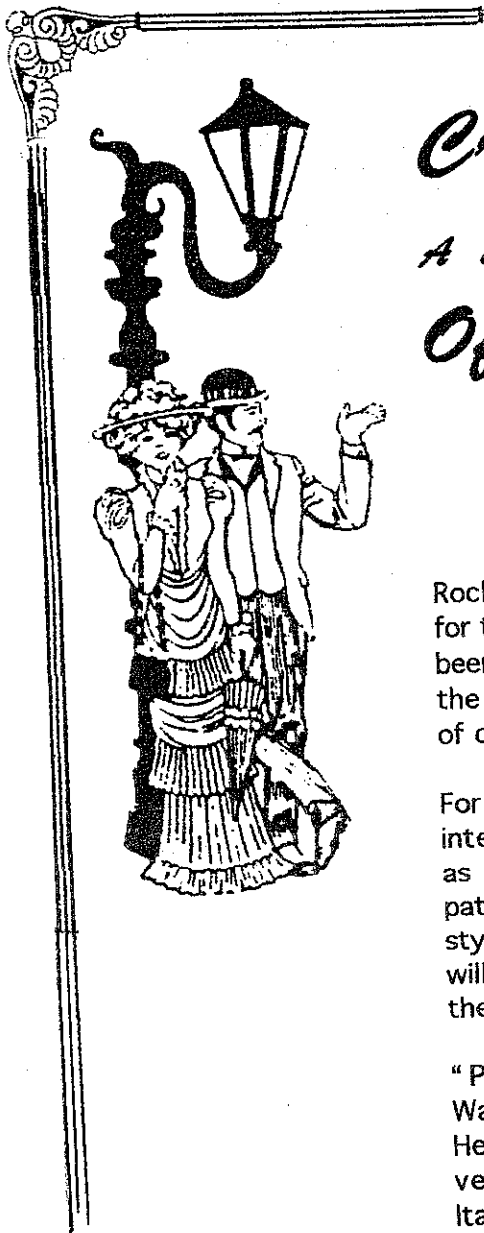
ROCKY HILL TIMELINE

- Pre - 1650 Lenape Indians lived in small groups along the Millstone River
- 1701 John Harrison began negotiating a deed to land in the "Rockie Hill" area.
- 1776-1781 American Revolution
- 1783 Washington's stay at Rockingham.
- 1789 President-elect George Washington passes through Rocky Hill en route to his inauguration in New York City.
- 1804 First printed record of Rocky Hill's nickname: the Devil's Featherbed.
- 1834 Opening of the Delaware & Raritan Canal.
- 1848 First public school built in Rocky Hill.
- 1864 Rocky Hill Railroad was chartered.
- 1890 Rocky Hill becomes an independent borough separating from Montgomery.





- 1902 Rocky Hill Hook & Ladder Co., No. 1
organizaed.
- 1908 Washington School opened.
- 1926 New firehouse dedicated.
- 1937 Water tower was built.
- 1949 Rocky Hill First Aid & Rescue Squad
was formed.
- 1965 Rocky Hill Community Group incorporated.
- 1970 Rocky Hill Gazette founded.
- 1974 Mary Jacobs Memorial Library built.
- 1982 Historic District put on sate and national
registers of historic places.
- 1990 Centennial of incorporation.
- 2001 Rocky Hill Heritage Day
- 2002 Centennial of the Rocky Hill Hook & Ladder
Company, No. 1.



Creating A Sense Of Place

Rocky Hill's Walking Tour for the Tricentennial has been designed to showcase the architectural heritage of our village.

For those who share an interest in front porches as compared to backyard patios, a survey of various styles of residential facades will bring to your attention the details of where we live!



"PORCHES AND PORTICOS" is the theme of the Walking Tour of town which is offered on Rocky Hill Heritage Day. We will look at houses representing vernacular Federal, vernacular Greek Revival, Italianate, Carpenter Gothic, Second Empire, Eastlake, Queen Anne and Bungalow architectural styles.

Imagine being a timeless Yankee peddler named **Prosper Chance**. One of your best opportunities to sell your wares was a country fair where lots of people gathered to share news and buy and sell goods. Being somewhat like a traveling tradesman, you might also pick up an odd job or two to help pay for your next meal. On this day, we have a country fair in our village called, Rocky Hill Heritage Day!

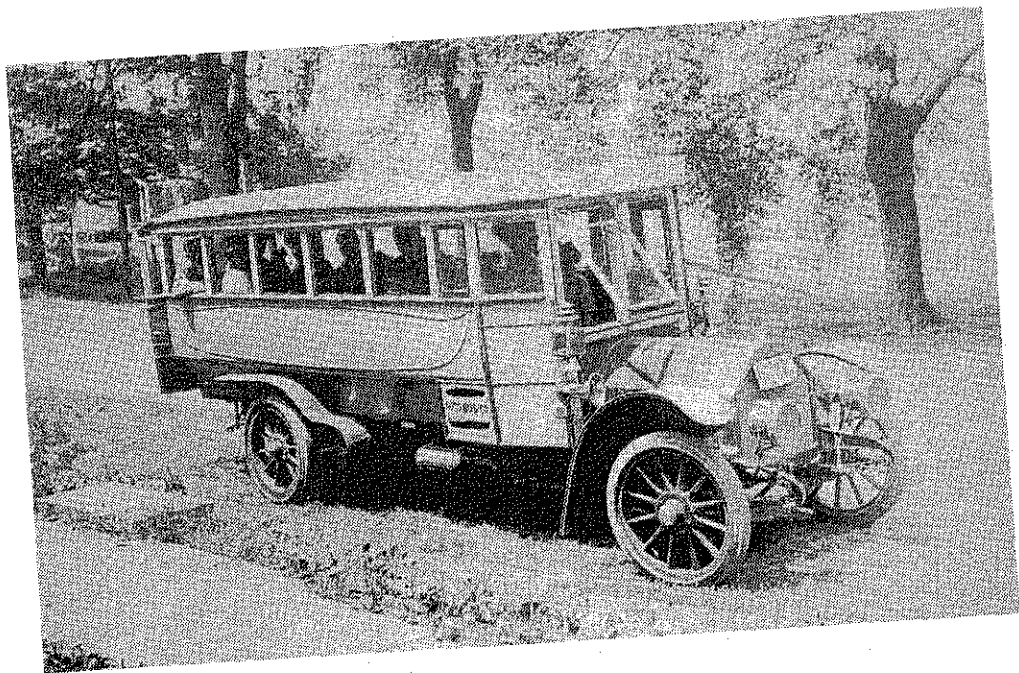
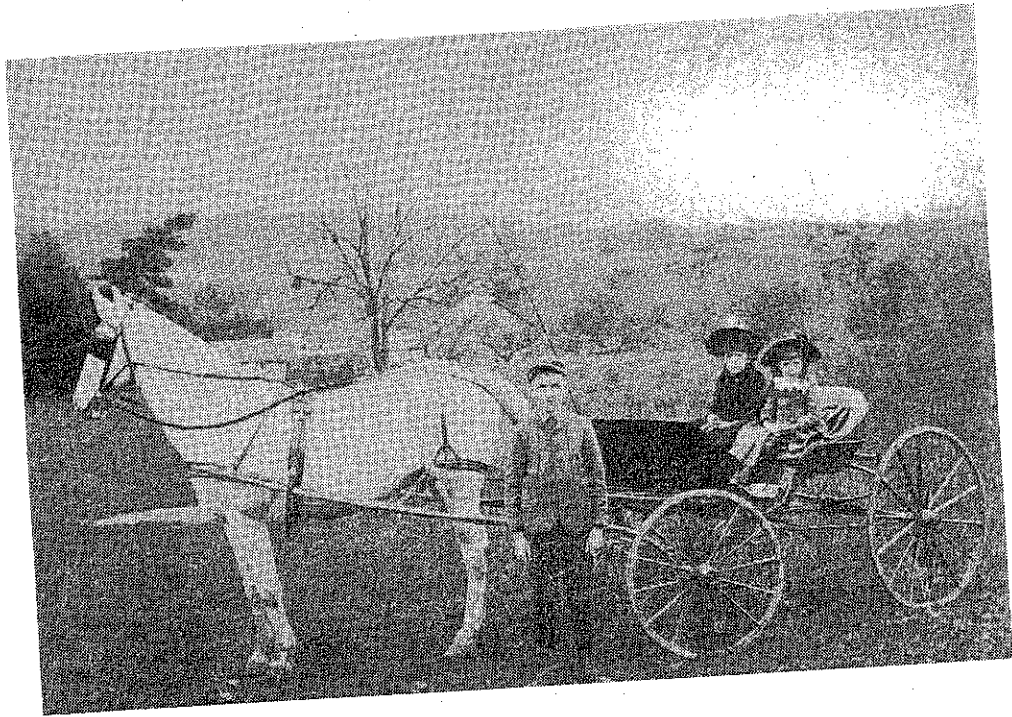


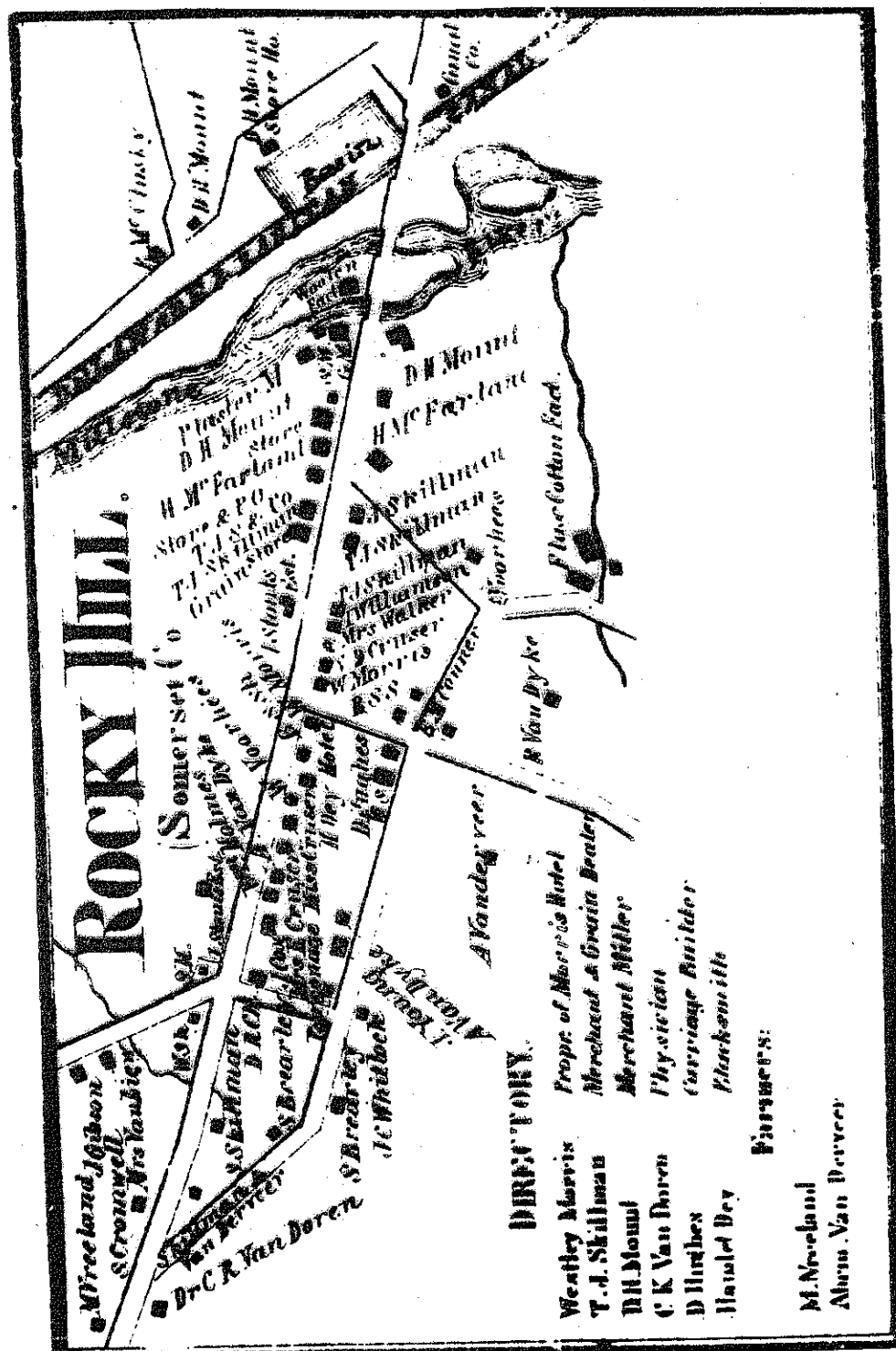
Walk with Prosper Chance from our beginnings on the Millstone River to an aerial view of our village today.

"ROCKY HILL: FROM THE GROUND UP"

*At the Historic Amy Garrett House
62 Washington Street*

*The exhibit will be open with a reception on October 6, 2001.
Beginning with October 13 through December 9, 2001,
the house will be open Saturday and Sunday
afternoons from 2:00pm until 4:30pm.*





ROCKY HILL

DIRECTORY

- Westley Morris
T. J. Skillman
D. H. Mount
C. K. Van Doren
D. Hughes
Hansel Bey
- Proprietor of Morris Hotel
Merchant & Grain Dealer
Merchant Miller
Physician
Carriage Builder
Blacksmith

Partners:

- M. Needland
Abram Van Doren

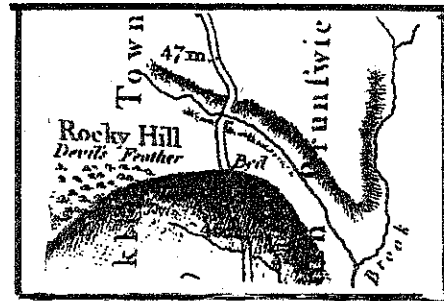
ROCKY HILL IS CELEBRATING 300 YEARS OF HERITAGE

© Jeanette K. Muser

Colonial Period

As early as 1679, Dutchmen Jasper Dankers and Peter Sluyter noted the terrain around Rocky Hill in their journal as "a very difficult and Rocky Hill" as they followed old Indian trails throughout the area. Stories of copper discoveries near Rocky Hill were already circulating by 1699. Rocky Hill's documented beginnings, however, were on the east side of the Millstone River when John Harrison began negotiations in 1701 for the purchase of a large tract of land from the Lenni Lenape Indians. The area around the river crossroads at Rocky Hill became known to travellers as the "Devil's Featherbed" because of the rugged rocky terrain and the difficulty of travel by horse and wagon.

Like today, roads drew settlers to the Millstone River Valley. The water supply and fertile land allowed farmers, craftsmen, tavern owners, peddlers and merchants to prosper during the 18th century as the village of Rocky Hill began to grow on the east side of the river. The Berrien



property (later Rockingham) was considered part of Rocky Hill. Property owners often held slaves. A gristmill was operating on the east side of the river by 1712 and the early large landowners began to sell off parcels. The Old Georgetown Road connecting New Brunswick with Rocky Hill and continuing on towards Princeton on "Leonard's Cartway" (now Mount Lucas Road) was completed by 1716 and by 1723, the Old Somerset Road along the river had created a true crossroads at Rocky Hill. In the 1740's, roads on both sides of the river led to Kingston, which was the half - way mark on the Old Post Road between Philadelphia and New York.

The Battle of Princeton on January 3, 1777 and General George Washington's troop movements from Kingston through the Millstone River Valley to Morristown following the victory put the village of Rocky Hill on the map! As the Continental troops marched through Rocky Hill, wool cloth was sequestered from John Hart's fulling mill, which had been protected from British destruction by Hart's son-in-law, Colonel John Polhemus. As a signer of the Declaration of Independence, John Hart and his property holdings in Rocky Hill and Hopewell were in constant danger of ruin from both Hessian and British soldiers.



General Washington again led his troops through Rocky Hill on June 23, 1778 en route to the Battle of Monmouth on June 27 - 28. By the late summer of 1781 when everyone was tired of the Revolution, Comte de Rochambeau's well-dressed and well-trained soldiers marched through Rocky Hill on August 31st and in a deceptive move directed by Washington, the troops continued on to Virginia rather than attacking

the British in New York. The Battle of Yorktown in October 1781 concluded the war. The Borough of Rocky Hill has recently passed a Resolution supporting the Crossroads of the Revolution National Heritage Area Feasibility Study.

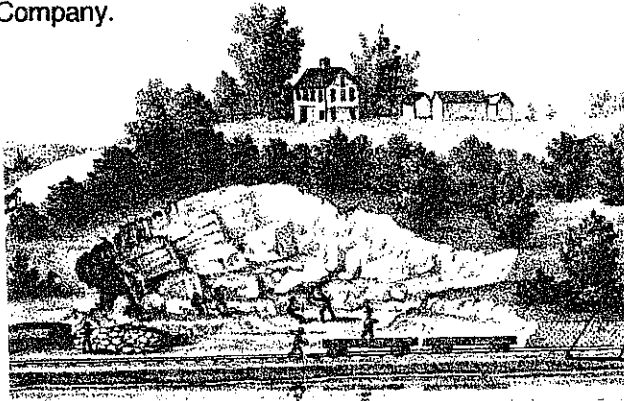
The Treaty of Paris in 1783 officially ended the American Revolution. The Continental Congress left Philadelphia and assembled in Princeton for form a new government for the colonies. The Congress convened on June 30th and General Washington arrived in late August. Quarters for Washington and his guards were secured in Rocky Hill at the Berrien homestead. Many luminaries visited Washington during his stay in Rocky Hill. Among them was Thomas Paine, who shared Washington's interest in scientific matters. After a discussion about small pox, cholera and yellow fever, the two men with two officers went out on the Millstone River at the Rocky Hill dam site and did an experiment with "swamp gas," which we know today as methane. It was thought at that time that yellow fever epidemics came from impurities in water. Paine later wrote about this experiment and delivered a speech in Philadelphia about it. While here, the General also wrote his "Farewell Orders to the Armies of the United States," which were published in various colonial newspapers.

The New Nation

President - Elect George Washington made one last visit to Rocky Hill during his inaugural trip from Virginia to New York City in April 1789. A newspaper article covering this event mentions that he detoured from the King's Highway to hail his friends in Rocky Hill. In honor of Washington's several visits to the village, Main Street was renamed Washington Street in 1902.

The British had controlled manufacturing in the colonies and with their final defeat in the War of 1812, commerce began to flourish. Speculators looked at the Millstone River Valley and viewed an inland waterway connection between the Delaware River and the Raritan River basin as a short - cut between Philadelphia and New York. In 1830, construction of the Delaware and Raritan Canal began at Kingston, which is the mid -point on today's 44 - mile canal. The Canal opened in 1834 operating 12 hours a day for about 250 days a year.

Businesses and factories sprung up on or near this more efficient waterway and Rocky Hill's 100 -year "commercial boomlet" began. A micro - Industrial Revolution in Rocky Hill enabled a gristmill, a saw mill, a fulling mill, a plaster mill, a textile factory and a rubber factory to flourish along with the Rocky Hill Quarry Company.

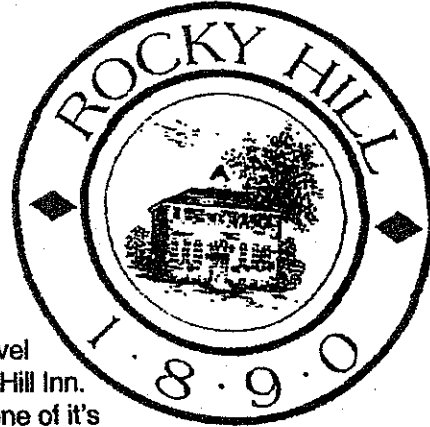


In 1864, the Rocky Hill Railroad & Transportation Company constructed a spur of the Camden & Amboy Railroad which later was extended the 2.93 miles from Kingston to the Atlantic Terra Cotta Plant #3 just outside of the village.

It was thought that the canal would carry heavy and bulky freight and the railroad would handle passengers and light freight traffic. Landowners and businessmen donated land and money to build two of the three churches that were constructed during the 19th century, the First Reformed Church of Rocky Hill and Trinity Episcopal Church. A Methodist Episcopal Church was also built in 1870 (Lyric Hall). The Rocky Hill School was built in 1848 and the Rocky Hill Cemetery was established in 1858. The village had become a true community!

Rocky Hill's commercial development was in contrast to rural Montgomery Township. This led to the village of Rocky Hill separating from the township in 1890.

Rocky Hill is now one of the smallest boroughs in the State of New Jersey (2000 census 662 people). In 1892, the Partridge, Powell and Storer brick factory opened on the Delaware and Raritan Canal. By the turn of the 19th century, the textile and rubber factories were long gone, but the quarry and brick factory were profitable. Rocky Hill became a fashionable weekend excursion destination for New Yorkers, who could travel by railroad and stay overnight at the Rocky Hill Inn.



The 1890's in Rocky Hill must have been one of its most exciting decades. Miss Kate McFarlane, a daughter of the former textile factory owner, Henry McFarlane, solicited funding from private sources in 1896 to save Washington's Headquarters (now Rockingham). The house was purchased from the quarry and moved up the hill. Rockingham will be rehabilitated at its new site near Rocky Hill and Kingston.

20th Century

During the early 1900's, the New Jersey Copper Company, the Delaware River Quarry Company, and the Atlantic Terra Cotta Company were drawing sizable numbers of immigrants to the area. The Irish had been coming since the canal - building era and now Italians and other nationalities came to work in the factory and the quarry. Soon, another benefactor, James Sweeney, donated land and money for St. James Catholic Church on Princeton Avenue.

The advent of the automobile, electricity and the telephone opened the way for many small businesses to provide services and supplies to the surrounding area. Land parcels were sold off into smaller and smaller pieces, which were affordable for the workers who settled permanently in Rocky Hill. The town even had a tall smokestack while the electric power plant was operating on the old mill site at the Millstone River. The railroad made its final run in 1928. Richard Newhouse (Neuhaus), a draftsman at the terra cotta plant who came from Germany, designed aircraft at his house in town in the 1920's and started the Newhouse Flying Service on part of today's Princeton Airport! The age of air travel arrived. Sears Roebuck and bungalow style houses were popular for middle - class families. Architectural examples of Rocky Hill's historical periods may still be seen in the village.

The Depression of the 1930's ended Rocky Hill's "business boomlet" and World War II changed the nature of the community from commercial to residential. Many lost their jobs when the Atlantic Terra Cotta plant closed in 1929; yet, the quarry continued and operates today as Kingston Traprock.



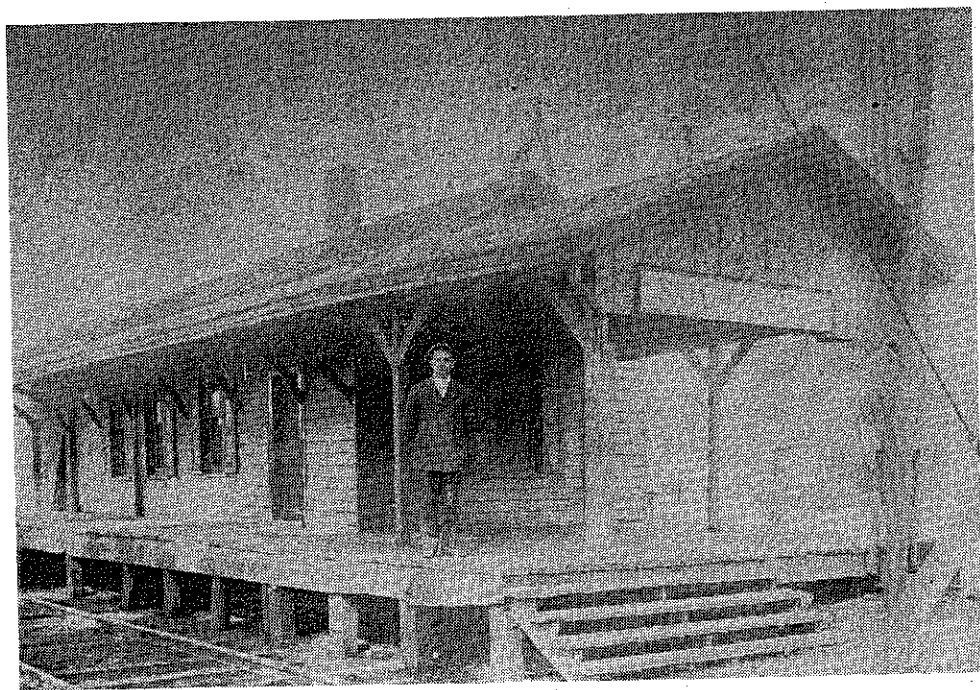
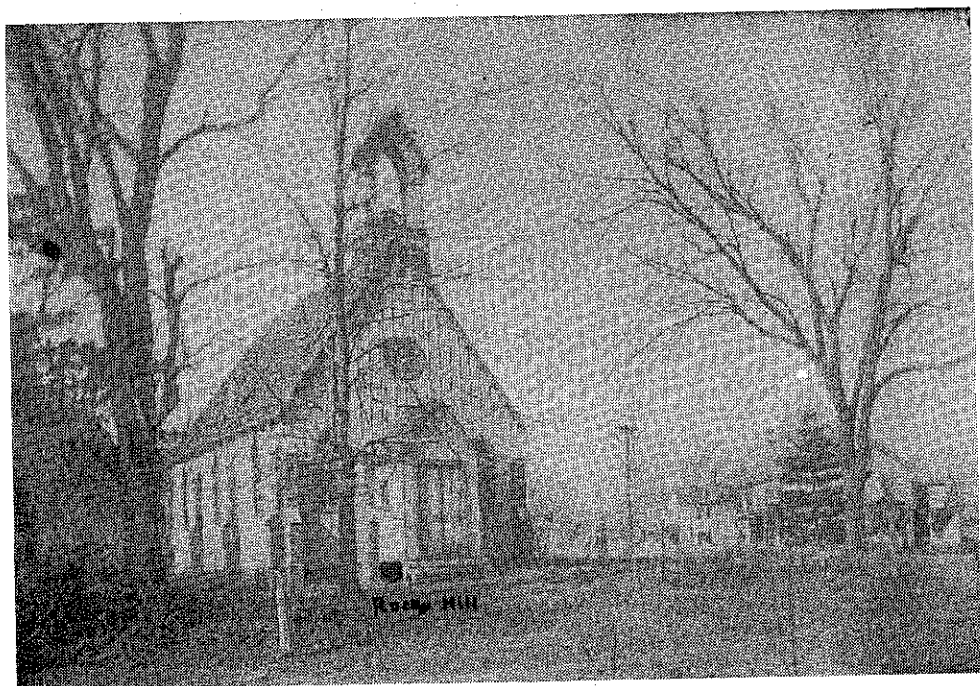
Linus R. Gilbert, owner of the quarry, built a swimming pool in Rocky Hill in 1954. Up until the 1960's, the village had a population of around 500 people who were primarily laborers and small businessmen and their families. Montgomery Avenue, Toth Lane, Merritt Lane, and Lemore Circle were developed during this decade; the area was called Princeton Ridge. Professionals and

families with children began to move in and the population swelled to 700 by 1970. The town started its own newspaper, the *Rocky Hill Gazette*, in 1970. High school aged children who had formerly attended Princeton High School now went to the new Montgomery High School. Rocky Hill's second school on Montgomery Avenue called Washington School had closed in 1962. After 1968, all students have been attending Montgomery Township schools.

A group of residents formed the Rocky Hill Community Group in 1964 after New Jersey's Tercentenary, bought the Amy Garrett House in 1965 as their headquarters and opened the first public library in the borough and the township after much renovation work on the house. After the new Mary Jacobs Memorial Library was built in 1974, the Community Group turned its attention to getting the historic part of the village registered on the state and national registries. Rocky Hill's "historic district" has been on the registries since 1982.

In 1990, Rocky Hill celebrated the Centennial of its incorporation as an independent borough. Raymond E. Whitlock, Jr. was mayor at that time. He is a member of one of the many families who have lived for several generations in Rocky Hill and have contributed volunteer time to the civic organizations in town, such as the Rocky Hill Hook & Ladder Company, the Rocky Hill First Aid and Rescue Squad, the Rocky Hill Community Group and have voluntarily served in the municipal government.

The 21st century has brought new challenges for the village. Mayor Brian Nolan and the Borough Council are addressing traffic calming and pedestrian safety issues, monitoring growth and green acres around the village, and continuing to support recreational and cultural facilities and activities for all residents. During the Tricentennial Year 2001, this heritage is celebrated through a variety of events and activities, which will continue into 2002 when the Rocky Hill Hook & Ladder Company will celebrate the Centennial of its formal organization.



THE ROCKY HILL QUILT

During the 1976 Bicentennial of America, a group of women in Rocky Hill prepared squares for a Bicentennial Quilt. The nine squares were not joined into a quilt at that time and remained in obscurity until 1995 when they were located and moved to the Rocky Hill Community Group headquarters in the historic Amy Garrett House.

In preparation for the Tricentennial of Rocky Hill, the archives / museum curator sought out someone in town who would volunteer to sew the squares together and create a special quilt for all to see. Judy Covington stepped forward and volunteered her time and supplies during the months prior to Rocky Hill Heritage Day on October 6th and the quilt was finished!



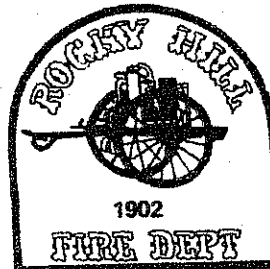
In the center of the quilt is the Centennial logo, which was done by Charlotte Owen. From the top left is *Borough Hall* (formerly the Washington School), done by Mary Lou Meyer, *Green Acres*, designed by Vicki Naughton and stitched by Laura Stabler, *Kite Day*, done by Pam Wagner, the *Delmarah Hughes House*, done by Marilyn Crane, the Centennial logo, *Bid 'n Buy*, done by Pam Riley, *Canoeing on the Millstone River*, done by Pam Riley, *Mary Jacobs Library*, designed by Vicki Naughton and stitched by Laura Stabler and the *State of New Jersey*, done by Trudy Row.

The quilt needs a permanent display location and the Borough Hall Meeting Room has been chosen for two reasons. The quilt was first conceived at a time when our democratic national heritage was being celebrated in 1976. Borough Hall symbolizes our Centennial of self - government which was celebrated in 1990. It seems fitting that on this year of our Tricentennial, this labor of love and dedication be permanently visible to residents as a reminder of our freedoms and those who take responsibility for preserving these rights and the democratic form of government.

ROCKY HILL HOOK AND LADDER CO. NO. 1

Although a fire company existed in Rocky Hill long before 1901, the first written record was the purchase of a hand-drawn Seagraves Hook and Ladder for \$370.00. William Stults, the first president, recorded incorporation of the fire company on August 15, 1902 for a period of 49 years.

The first firehouse was on land donated by Harriet Voorhees on Crescent Avenue behind the old borough hall (Voorhees Hall.) In 1905, a hand-drawn chemical engine was purchased, called the "Rex" and this fire apparatus is always in Rocky Hill's parades.



On April 9, 1907, the Rocky Hill Fireman's Relief Association was incorporated. John Avery was elected its first president. September 29, 1922 marked the motorization of the fire company with the purchase of a double chemical wagon on a Model T Ford chassis was purchased for \$2,385.00. The firehouse was no longer large enough for the three pieces and funds were raised to construct a new building which was dedicated in 1926.



The Atlantic Terra Cotta Company helped out and also donated the medallion on the façade of the building. In 1932, a Hale pumper was purchased and in 1955, a Great Easter pumper set on a Ford chassis was purchased.

The firehouse was remodeled before a new piece was ordered in 1975 for \$50,000. In 1982, a new pumper was ordered for \$96,000.

The building needed remodeling between 1994 and 1995 at a cost of \$40,000. The new Pierce 1500 gallon-per-minute pumper arrived in July 1997 at a cost of \$225,000. The 1975 pumper was sold. In the spring of 2001, the fire department installed a diesel-powered generator to supply power in the firehouse in times of emergency. This cost of \$12,500 was believed to be important to provide town shelter and emergency needs.

Traditionally, the fire department has worked closely with the Ladies Auxiliary and the Borough Council to provide outstanding volunteer services for our community.

(Based on information from A. Theodore Merritt)

Rocky Hill First Aid and Rescue Squad, Inc.

ROCKY HILL,



NEW JERSEY

Community service organizations are often formed after something serious happens. In the spring of 1949, a small boy was critically hurt by a car on Washington Street. Rocky Hill was served by the Princeton Rescue Squad at that time and they did their best to save the child, but his injuries proved fatal. The town was in shock. People started to talk about having our own ambulance. The Princeton First Aid Squad began service in 1939 and shared their expertise with a small group from Rocky Hill who were interested in starting a service.

Steve Bogner was the first president and the first problem was to get an ambulance. A used hearse was purchased and housed in a member's garage. Because the Gable Tavern was occupied most of the day, emergency calls were handled there. The owners of the tavern were also members of the squad and they could blow the loud horn that was installed on the roof to alert squad members when help was needed.

The first real ambulance was purchased in 1951 and a permanent home for the squad and their equipment was needed. Mrs. Otto Young, Sr. donated land for a garage, which was completed in 1954 by the members themselves for about \$5000. The charter members now had a full - service squad to serve the entire area.

In 1962, another Cadillac ambulance was purchased and the original one was sold. Standard first aid courses were taught by Frank Cocciolillo and the State Police were now taking emergency calls. Frank and his brothers were members and the Cocciolillo house received the calls now.

The first modular ambulance - a Chevrolet truck - was purchased in 1975 and the 1962 Cadillac was kept. The building was expanded and four members of the squad now received calls. Radio dispatch was soon handled through the county who alerted the squad by radio. Emergency services developed in surrounding communities permitting our squad to concentrate on their original mission of providing the best possible service for Rocky Hill.

To stay current with changing times, new equipment has continuously been purchased enabling the squad to provide services unthought of in 1949! In addition to three vehicles, the squad has a boat and tools for vehicle extrications and ice rescue. The building was recently enlarged to accommodate these items. From the first meeting in John Robotti's garage until now, the strongest asset of the Rocky Hill First Aid and Rescue Squad is its members. The same high ideals of the twelve original members remain today as they did 52 years ago.

(Based on information from Peggy Querec)

ROCKY HILL COMMUNITY GROUP

The Rocky Hill Community Group was incorporated in 1965 as a non-profit organization to provide educational, recreational and historical programs for the community. During New Jersey's Tercentenary in 1964, a committee was formed to purchase the Amy Garrett House from Mrs. Garrett's heirs. The Founders of the Rocky Hill Community Group were: Vivian Engelbrecht, Richard Young, Mrs. Thomas Johnson, Monema Kenyon, and Edna Robotti. These Founders arranged for the purchase of the house and 2.004 acres.

Under the guidance of Clement Baldwin, volunteers from town turned out to clear the debris, tear down outbuildings, install plumbing and electricity, and add an addition in the back of the Amy Garrett House. The house was further renovated to provide a public library for Montgomery Township and Rocky Hill until 1974 when the new library was built on land purchased from the Community Group. Laura Stabler sheperded the negotiations with Mr. Jacobs to establish a memorial library in honor of Mary Barrowman Jacobs.

Various annual events were sponsored by the RHCG, such as Bid 'n Buy, a Flower Sale, a Book and Garage Sale, a Holiday Open House and many other programs. Donations were also given to community activities, such as the tennis courts, a Scholarship and to the Mary Jacobs Memorial Library Foundation. In 1982, the Historical Committee, headed by John Murphy, succeeded in registering Rocky Hill's Historic District on the N.J. and U.S. registers of historic places.

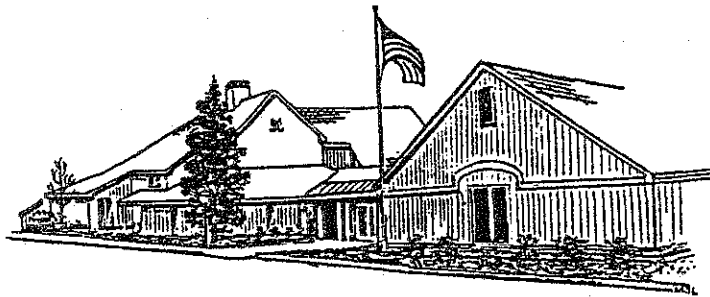


In 1995, Jeanette Muser took over where John Murphy's committee stopped. The historical archives was inventoried and organized and in 1996, the Heritage Project was initiated to inform residents of their heritage. The outcome was a book called: *Rocky Hill, Kingston and Griggstown* published in 1998 and a newsletter called: "Rocky Hill Remembers." At the turn of the century, the Rocky Hill Community Group faces the challenge of continueing their activities with the help of volunteers from throughout the village and the area. New officers and trustees have recently been elected who will bring new ideas and programs to our community!

MARY JACOBS LIBRARY

Small, cozy, warm and neighborly are all words used frequently to describe the atmosphere in our local library. Rocky Hill and Montgomery Township are fortunate to have had a shared public library since 1966 when the first more permanent place was selected. Between 1931 and 1966, residents had made four attempts to start a library in a home, the school, a general store and the firehouse. After the historic Amy Garrett House was purchased and restored by the Rocky Hill Community Group, a portion of the house served as the township and borough public library. Staffed entirely by volunteers, the small library had a collection of 7,000 volumes and a total circulation of about 11,000.

Philadelphia businessman Harold Jacobs wished to establish a memorial in Rocky Hill for his wife, Mary Barrowman Jacobs, who grew up here. Laura Stabler, Gloria Mack and Marnie Allen met with him and encouraged him to establish the Mary Jacobs Memorial Foundation to build a new library. In 1974, the new library opened on its current site which was purchased from the Rocky Hill Community Group. Soon, the library became a branch of the Somerset County Library System, which provides funds for books and other materials and for staff salaries and benefits. The Foundation pays for all building expenses, renovations, expansions and furnishings.



Library use has grown rapidly since 1974 and additions to the building were completed in 1981 and again in 1992. Currently, the library plans to double its size to about 20,000 feet with another addition. Fund-raising committees are diligently working to inform township and borough residents and businesses of the need for more space for activities, technology, reference services and expansion of the collection. Forty years ago, when Rocky Hill was served by a bookmobile, the annual circulation was 2,400; last year, the total township and borough circulation was 215,000!

(Based on information from Helen Morris, Director)

The Rocky Hill Gazette

The first issue of the monthly Rocky Hill Gazette was published in March 1970. The editor was Mrs. Donald Freeland, associate editor, Lenore Danielson, and circulation was Mrs. Morris Tannenbaum. The purpose was to disseminate news of Rocky Hill and to encourage active interest and participation in its government and community affairs. It was felt that there was a need to inform the town about municipal government activities because the Sunshine Laws had not been enacted yet.

The Gazette has been an incorporated non-profit organization with bylaws since 1972.

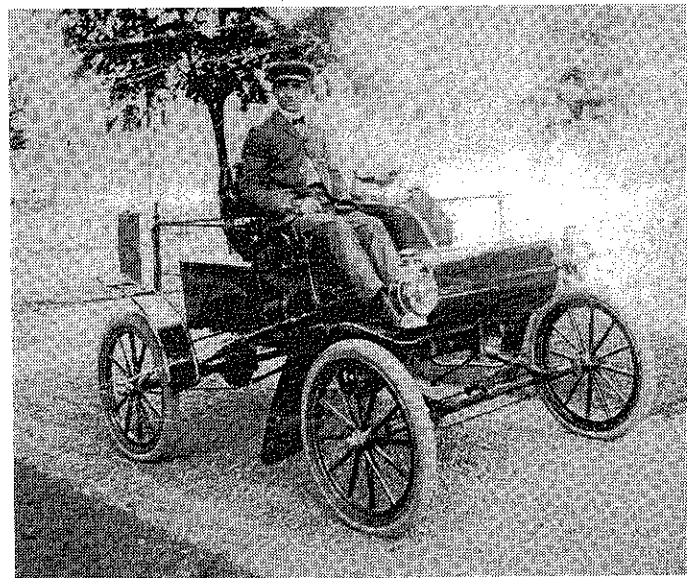
Each month, there is a sponsor who pays a fee which is used towards the cost of producing the newspaper which is distributed free of charge to all residents door-to-door by volunteers. There is no paid advertising but children and seniors may put in ads for free. The Editors also accept flyers to be attached to the monthly issues; these flyers must pertain to community events and other announcements of general interest.

Sponsors receive a copy of the Gazette by mail and residents who move away may receive copies by supplying self-addressed stamped envelopes. The only expenses the editors incur are for supplies and printing. Extra copies are placed in the Rocky Hill Post Office and the Mary Jacobs Memorial Library.

Articles about the *Rocky Hill Gazette* have appeared in the *Wall St. Journal*, the *New York Times*, the *Home News*, the *Princeton Packet*, the *Trenton Times* and other local newspapers. For over 30 years, the Gazette has never missed a month of publishing. Editorial meetings are generally the 3rd Tuesday of the month in the Mary Jacobs Library. The current editors are:

Doris Hartmann, Peggy Lamb and Gloria Mack and Grace Engelbrecht manages the circulation distribution to the volunteer delivery people. Printing is done by LDH Printing.

(Based on information from Doris Hartmann)



Kate McFarlane's Fund - Raising Muffins

NO-KNEAD ENGLISH MUFFINS

Barbara Manka

1/2 c. milk (scalded)	1 cake compressed yeast <u>or</u> 1 pkg. dry yeast (dissolved)
1/4 c. shortening	3 c. flour
1 1/2 tsp. salt	4 T. corn meal
1 T. sugar	
1/2 c. water (use with dry yeast to dissolve)	

Combine the scalded milk, shortening, salt and sugar. Cool to lukewarm (105-115°) by adding water (or dry yeast dissolved in warm water). If using compressed yeast, add it, crumbled, at this time. Mix well. Add the flour and mix till well blended. Cover, let stand 15 minutes. Roll out on floured board to 1/4 inch thickness. Cut into rounds with 3 1/2 inch diameter cutter. (I use a tin can of the desired size with both ends removed.) Place onto baking sheets or two layers of waxed paper which have been sprinkled with 2 T. of the corn meal. Sprinkle the top of cut muffins with the remaining 2 T. corn meal. Let rise in a warm place (85-90°) until double in bulk, about 1 hour. Bake slowly on hot (375-400°) ungreased griddle or in electric frypan, about 7 minutes on each side or until very light golden brown. I use two spatulas to turn the muffins to maintain their shape well. Split and serve the muffins, cut side toasted, immediately, or store in refrigerator or freezer until used. In making multiple batches I split them when cooled slightly, and freeze in groups of six or twelve in Baggies. They may then be removed from the freezer, halves loosened, and toasted while frozen.

Washington Street Traffic Calming Pie

SHOO-FLY PIE (Gooley)

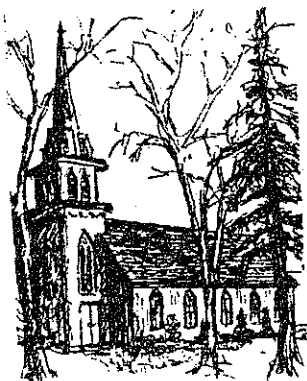
Peggy Shafer

1 pie shell (8 inch, unbaked)	1/2 c. brown sugar
1/2 c. molasses (1/4 c. light plus 1/4 c. dark kind)	2 T. shortening
1 egg (well beaten)	1/4 tsp. salt
1/2 tsp. soda (dissolved in 3/4 c. boiling water)	1/2 tsp. cinnamon
3/4 c. flour	1/8 tsp. nutmeg
	1/8 tsp. ginger
	1/8 tsp. cloves

Combine molasses, egg, and soda solution. Combine dry ingredients, working in shortening. On pie shell put layers, alternately, of dry crumb mixture and liquid mixture. Top with crumbs and bake in hot oven (450°), until edges start to brown (about 15 minutes). Reduce heat to moderate (350°) and bake until firm, (20 minutes or so).

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH OF ROCKY HILL

Beginning as a Sabbath School in 1817, the congregation began meeting in Rocky Hill's public school in 1818. Students from Princeton Theological Seminary often led the group, and in time, services of prayer and regular worship services were added often conducted by Elders from neighboring churches. In 1855, Rev. Peter LaBagh led the committee to build a church, and a site was purchased from Thomas J. Skillman in 1856 for \$300.00, with additional gifts of adjoining property from Samuel Braerley and David Mount. Architect Henry W. Laird of Princeton built the lovely Carpenter Gothic board and batten style church in 1856 for the sum of \$4,070.00.



The Reformed Church in America is the oldest Protestant denomination with a continuous ministry in the New World. From the congregations of neighboring churches in Harlingen, Blawenberg and Griggstown, 34 charter members were received. The church began with people primarily of Dutch descent. The building was dedicated on June 10, 1857 by Rev. Dr. B. C. Taylor.

The parsonage was built in 1858 and a "chapel" was soon built, which is today called "fellowship hall." In the 1960's, another addition was built on the east end of the sanctuary for classrooms and office space.

The original organ has been replaced with the 1920 Austin, which is still used. Along with the strong tradition of choral singing, is an active Sunday School program and several highly visible community events and dinners. Conservative and evangelical in its emphasis, the ministry of the church stresses a personal sense of moral responsibility, a firm knowledge of basic Christian beliefs and practices and full participation in the life of the church. Throughout the years, the congregation has maintained a strong extended - family atmosphere with newcomers always welcome!

(Based on information from Rev. Dr. William L. Schutter)

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Like most early small congregations, services were probably held in people's homes and led by circuit ministers. Rectors from Trinity Church in Princeton served Rocky Hill's members. Through the efforts of Henry McFarlane, a Scottish merchant from London, a permanent place of worship was completed by 1864.

Mr. McFarlane and his family moved to Rocky Hill in 1853 with the intention of operating a woolen and flax mill here. He purchased the "Clover Mill Lot" on Van Horne Brook from Abraham Barry, incorporated his factory with a partnership, and housed his workers at 88 Crescent Avenue. From 1855 until 1864, their home on River Road called "Woodside" was used for church services.

Land for building the church was donated by McFarlane and the cornerstone was laid on April 30, 1864. Henry Stone, a relative of the McFarlane family, donated the building and he built the church according to the designs of Richard Upton, the architect of New York City's Trinity Church. Thus, this lovely "pattern book Carpenter Gothic church" was consecrated on July 15, 1864 and the first confirmation was held in 1865. There were 20 families.

The church was supported by weekly offering rather than by rental of pews. Beautiful stained glass windows have been donated by members between 1892 and the 1990's. In 1901, contributions from the community provided funds to build a parish hall. This housed the library and provided space for plays, dances, and athletics. In 1962, another addition allowed space for meetings, an office for the rector, and a modern kitchen.

The McFarlane home burned long ago. Along with her father, daughter Kate McFarlane is also remembered for her involvement in the church and in saving Rockingham from destruction by quarry operations. Such commitment by parish members to church and community is a tradition which continues today among the congregation of over 80 families!

(Based on information from Susan Bristol)



Trinity Episcopal Church

Rocky Hill, N.J.

ST. JAMES CATHOLIC CHURCH

After the Delaware & Raritan Canal was completed in 1834, the population of Rocky Hill began to swell during the commercial peak period from 1840 until 1930. The growing number of Irish and Italians in the area and the German Catholics created a need for a local church. St. Paul's had been founded in Princeton in 1857, but the newer immigrants wanted their own priest in Rocky Hill.

The Abraham O. Voorhees 100-acre farm along the old cartway to Princeton, now Princeton Avenue, had been carved out of the original Van Horne patent. By the 1840's, a house was on the property. In the early 1900's, the house at 60 Princeton Avenue passed to Bridget and James Sweeney and in 1908, they donated .4 acres for a Catholic church to be built.

In the early 20th century, many of these hard-working men took jobs at the quarry, the Atlantic Terra Cotta factory or worked at Princeton University. Barney McClosky's tavern on the canal was a popular hangout for these workers and the McClosky family were among the original parishioners. Sadly, these newcomers also often faced discrimination. The Scasserra family whose descendants still live in Rocky Hill were also prominent members of the new church. After her husband died, Bridget Sweeney donated another .643 acres in 1913 for a cemetery.

Rocky Hill parishioners like Ben Scasserra donated the pews, a statue of Mary was donated by the Sweeney family, and the stations of the Cross were donated by James O'Malley, a Rocky Hill postmaster. Over the years, however, the church continued to grow and by the early 1990's, a new Catholic church was built in Montgomery Township called St. Charles Borromeo. This left St. James vacant.

Because St. James Catholic Church lies in Rocky Hill's Historic District, it is desirable to maintain the exterior as much as possible. The church looked for an appropriate new occupant. In 1993, all of the religious artifacts had been removed from St. James. Fortunately for Rocky Hill and for the Church, the new tenant is Our Mother of God Orthodox Church. Preservation of this historic building is in the hands of a new priest and his congregation.

Rocky Hill Cemetery Association

A cemetery is a museum without walls, a repository of history and a spiritual memory of our forebears. In earlier times, small family gravesites near home were commonplace in rural areas. Rocky Hill grew rapidly between the 1840's and the 1880's during its "business boomlet" and the need for a community cemetery arose.

The Rocky Hill Cemetery Association was formed and incorporated on November 8, 1858 at the Rocky Hill School. The Founders and officers were: Michael Vreeland, president; Abraham Vanderveer, vice-president; David H. Mount, treasurer; Samuel Braerley, secretary; and Henry Vreeland, William Holmes, O.H. Kibbe, Charles Vandoren and Cornelius Vreeland.

On October 9, 1860, William H. VanTine, of the Association, purchased six acres from Stephen Cromwell for \$130.00. Sixteen "stockholders" paid for "shares" to take care of operating expenses. The first superintendent was John W. Young. The Victorian chapel on Chapel Avenue was completed in 1875 at a cost of \$198.00 and a fence was erected along the road (now Montgomery Avenue).

Many gravestones in the cemetery mirror the 19th century character of our town. A few names are: Thomas J. Skillman (1810 - 1881), a large landowner, merchant and town benefactor; Stephen Cromwell (1817 - 1893), a wheelwright; Henry McFarlane (1810 - 1887), textile mill owner and town benefactor; Isaac Williamson (1827 - 1899), grocer; William Gabriel (1823 - 1886), inn keeper; Frederick Cruser (1806 - 1871), owner of Washington's Headquarters; Augustus Robbins (1848 - 1919), butcher; Edward Smalley (1873 - 1946), farmer and livery service; John Bastedo (1873 - 1908), carpenter; Isaac Vanderveer (1805 - 1876), president of the Dutch Reformed Church during its construction; and Theodore F. Stryker, who owned a lumber and saw mill operation and was mayor in 1890 when the Borough gained independence from Montgomery Township. In 1896, lots were laid out for "colored people" and it is recorded that Peter Phillips was buried in the cemetery in 1900.



Today, 2.4 acres of the Rocky Hill Cemetery are in the Borough of Rocky Hill. The oldest gravestone dates from 1854 and was moved to the site by the Griggs family. There are eleven Civil War veterans, including Stephen Voorhees, 30th New Jersey Regiment, who died in 1863. All war veteran graves are marked with flags for Memorial Day and Veteran's Day. Russ Snyder is the current caretaker.

ROCKINGHAM STATE HISTORIC SITE

Rockingham is believed to be the second oldest house in the Millstone River Valley. Sometime between 1702 and 1710, it is supposed that the Higgins family built the original two – story, two – room frame house on the rocky hillside above the river. When John Berrien, a prominent New Jersey Supreme Court Judge, owned the house, he greatly enlarged it for his growing family making it a substantial farmhouse appropriate for a wealthy educated man.

After the American Revolution and the Treaty of Paris in 1781, the Continental Congress fled from Philadelphia to Princeton in 1783 to find a safe place to set up the new government for the colonies. The President of the Congress, Elias Boudinot, sent for General George Washington. The only suitable home for General and Mrs. Washington was found four miles away in Rocky Hill. Margaret Berrien, now a widow, agreed to rent the house to the general and his entourage. During Washington's stay from August 23rd until November 10th, many guests were entertained with at least one party of over 200 people! In Rockingham's "Blue Room" on November 2nd, Washington wrote his Farewell Orders to the Armies of the United States giving thanks and praise to his troops.



Frederick Cruser bought the Berrien farm in 1802 and sold it to David H. Mount in 1841. Mount sold several parcels to Martin A. Howell who began to quarry on the hill where Washington's Headquarters stood. By 1896, the house was used as housing for immigrant Italian quarrymen and their families. The "Blue Room," however, remained untouched. Miss Kate McFarlane of Rocky Hill and Mrs. Josephine Swann of Princeton raised money to purchase the house that year and move it further of the hill. By 1956, when the house had to be moved again, the State owned and operated what is now called Rockingham.

In 1961, the Rockingham Association was established to assist the resident senior preservationist (curator) and to promote the various programs throughout the year. In 2001, the house was moved for the third time to a site along the Delaware & Raritan Canal. Plans are underway to restore the house to its original state with its original south – facing orientation in an appropriate landscape setting.

DELAWARE & RARITAN CANAL STATE PARK

Rocky Hill is one of the 21 municipalities affected by the park, which was created in 1974. The Delaware & Raritan Canal was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 and since that time has become a recreational and historical treasure along the Millstone River and also the water supply for several towns.

The canal was built between 1830 and 1834 primarily by Irish immigrant laborers. A shorter and safer transportation route between Philadelphia and New York City was the reason for connecting the Delaware River with the Raritan River bay area. Between the peak years of 1870 until 1890, coal from Pennsylvania, lumber, stone, and other bulky freight came to the growing urban areas on the coast. Mules pulled the barges along the towpath which today is for walking, horseback riding, or bicycling. The park's trail system was designated a National Recreation Trail in 1992.



The railroad gradually took freight traffic away from the slower barge transportation and passengers found trains far more comfortable. Remains of the track bed can be seen on the berm pathway on the eastern side of the canal between Rocky Hill and Kingston.

The main canal was 44 miles long, 75 feet wide and 7 feet deep. It is believed that the first commercial use of the Morse telegraph was on the canal. The bridge tender's house at Rocky Hill had fallen into disrepair and was deliberately burned down in 1966. Kingston Traprock Inc. has constructed an interpretive display at the former site. There are locks in Kingston and in Griggstown.

Steam - powered engines replaced mules on the canal and eventually yachts replaced the freight traffic. The canal's last year of profit was 1892, but it stayed open through the 1932 shipping season. Today, 36 miles of the main canal remain a reminder of New Jersey's 19th century heritage.

ROCKY HILL, CONNECTICUT OUR SISTER CITY

Rocky Hill, Connecticut (06067) on the Connecticut River and Rocky Hill, New Jersey (08553) on the Millstone River have many things in common besides the same name! Between 1650, when English settlers moved into an area called "Rockie Hill," and 1843, Rocky Hill was part of Wethersfield. This town was settled in 1634 - 36 displacing the Wangunk Indians. The year 1781 was important for both central Connecticut and central New Jersey because George Washington met the Comte de Rochambeau in Wethersfield to plan the march of the French troops southwards. The troop route passed right through Rocky Hill, New Jersey en route to the Battle of Yorktown. In 1843, Rocky Hill, Connecticut separated from Wethersfield and became incorporated. The 6 1/2 mile stage coach journey to Hartford took over an hour. A railroad line was built in 1871, which later became part of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. This promoted the opening of the quarry around 1890. The last passenger steamers ran on the Connecticut River in 1931 as industry began to decline. In 1992, the town celebrated its Sesquicentennial. Today, Rocky Hill is a suburb of Hartford and faces increasing traffic on State Highway 99 (the Old Post Road), which bisects the old part of town. A much larger town than Rocky Hill, New Jersey, with a population of about 18,000 and an area of 13.9 miles, several buildings remain which give a sense of its history and the old Rocky Hill - Glastonbury Ferry continues to operate ever since 1655!

Revill, Peter J. *A Short History of Rocky Hill, Connecticut: a Connecticut River Town*. Rocky Hill Historical Society, 1972.

Rocky Hill Historical Society, *Looking Back at Rocky Hill, Connecticut*. Sesquicentennial Book Committee, 1992.

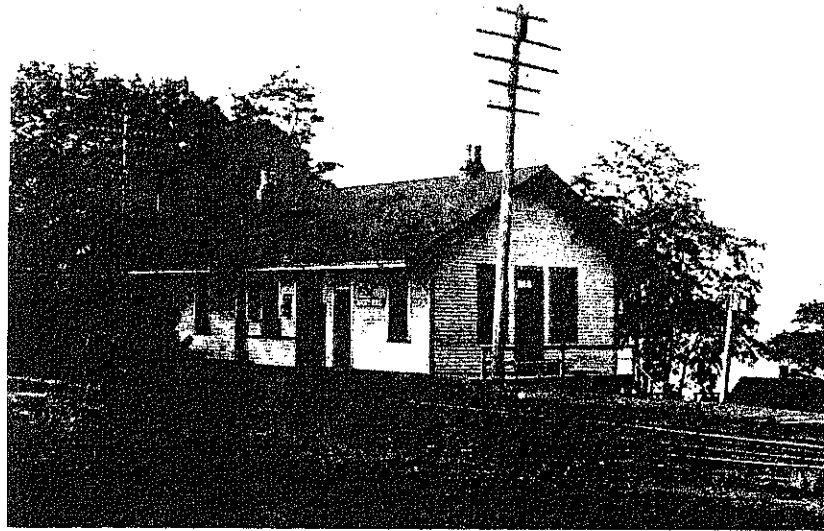
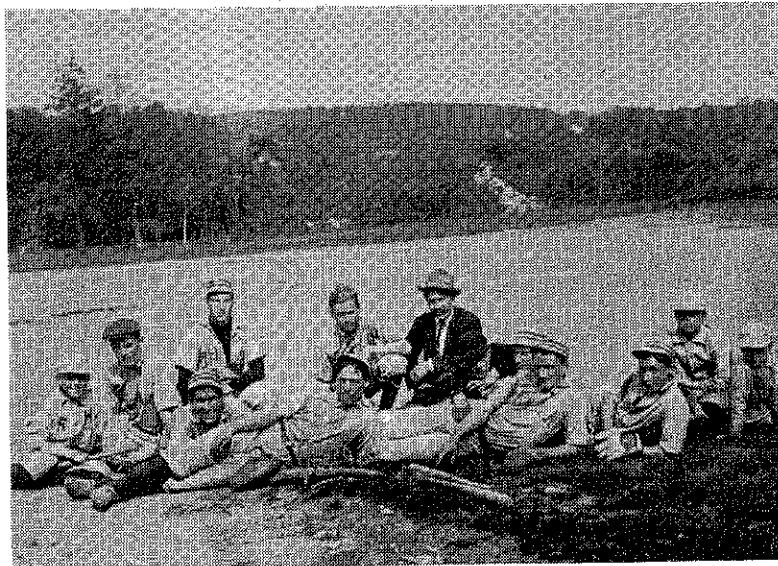
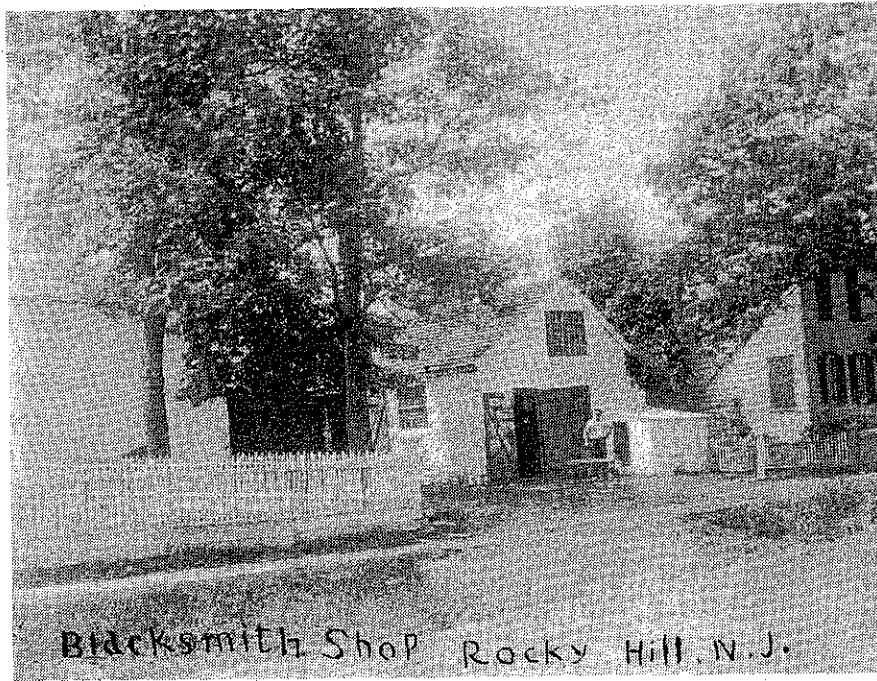


Fig. 10 ROCKY HILL RAILROAD STATION, PROBABLY ABOUT 1900



ROCKY HILL MAYORS

Theodore F. Stryker	1890-1891
John H. Tilton	1892
R. S. Young	1893-1894
Charles H. Voorhees	1894-1895
Sidney Starkweather	1896
Garrett Voorhees	1897
Sidney Starkweather	1898-1903
John H. Tilton	1904-1906
Edwin S. Voorhees	1907-1908
John H. Tilton	1909-1914
Philip D. Buchanan	1915-1920
Edwin S. Voorhees	1921-1922
Daniel B. Hoffman	1923-1936
John A. Cuccia	1937
Clarence A. Zimmerman	1938
Harry R. Stryker	1939-1942
Joseph H. Harms	1943-1946
Peter D. Dabroski	1947-1958
Grace A. Gurisic	1959-1960
Ralph Bennett	1961-1962
James A. Hosford	1963-1964
Robert L. Eisenmann	1965-1966
Richard Hixon	1967-1970
Anthony J. Bianculli	1971-1974
John S. Pettibone	1975-1978
Albert M. Robotti	1979-1986
Raymond E. Whitlock Jr.	1987-1990
Brian A. Nolan	1991-present

Recipes are from the book: Rocky Hill and Friends: Cook Through the Year, published by the Rocky Hill Community Group, 1977.



Montgomery Township - Rocky Hill Borough Separation Soup

SPLIT PEA SOUP*

Laura Howsepian

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 ham bone | 2 T. parsley (chopped) |
| 3 qt. cold water | 1/2 c. carrots (finely chopped) |
| 2 c. dried split peas with | Salt and pepper (to taste) |
| 1 qt. water | 1 1/2 c. celery and tops |
| 1 c. onions (finely chopped) | (chopped) |
| 1/4 c. (1/2 stick margarine) | |
| (optional) | |

Put ham bone in heavy saucepan and cover with 3 qt. of cold water. Bring to a boil, reduce heat, and simmer about 2 hours or until all bits of ham have left the bone. Remove bone and any bits of ham fat in the stock. Chill thoroughly to remove fat from the top of the stock.

While stock is chilling, cover split peas with 1 qt. water in a large heavy saucepan. Bring to a boil and boil 2 minutes. Remove peas from heat and let stand 1 hour. Add ham stock and any bits of ham in it, onions, celery, parsley and carrots. Bring to a boil, reduce the heat, and simmer soup for 2 to 2 1/2 hours or until peas are tender and liquid has partially cooked away. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Add more water if you want a thinner soup. Add margarine and simmer about 5 minutes longer if a thicker soup is desired. Serve hot.